

# Montana State Library

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## MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of  
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENTMONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-183.

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MAY, 1958

April Employment Total  
Shows Moderate Increase

Number of Montana wage earners employed in industry and commerce rose 5,700 from March to April for a total of 157,400. This is still 5,600 below the employment figure for April, 1957, and 3,300 below that of April, 1956. April was the ninth successive month showing less employment than in the same month of the preceding year. Prior to last June each of 29 months beginning with January of 1955 had shown a plus employment margin over the year before.

## Seasonal Pattern Prevails

The gain over March employment is attributable to seasonal influences, occurring in construction, retail trade, service industries, lumber and logging, and government, on a fairly consistent annual pattern. The same seasonal influences normally build up employment totals through spring and summer months to August and September, when the reverse trend sets in. The only decline from March among major industrial groups was shown in mining, where a minor drop of 100 in payroll is recorded.

## Contractors Add 2,600 to Payrolls

Contractors on construction jobs throughout the state employed 10,700, or 2,600 more workers in April than in March, reaching the same level as a year ago. The high point last summer in construction was 15,500 in September, nearly 5,000 above the present level. Low point of the past winter was 7,800 in February.

## Metal Production at Low Level

The most pronounced decline from a year ago continues to be shown in metal mining and processing divisions, where employment in April was 4,400 below that of the preceding April; 3,700 of the loss was in metal mining and 700 in metal processing. A minor fluctuation of 100 downward from March is shown. April mining employment in metals is pegged at 4,900, against 8,600 a year ago; metal processing at 4,400, was 5,100 in April, 1957. Decreased mining production is ascribed to depressed market conditions of world-wide nature, and has prevailed since last midsummer.

## Timber Industry Slightly Improved

Employment in lumber and logging, another industry beset by faltering markets, was at 6,000 in April, up 300 from March but 200 below a year ago. High point last season in the timber division was in August with 8,500. Two years ago the peak was at 8,900 in August.

## Less Traffic on Rails

Interstate railroads show 10,100 wage earners this April, 11,500 a year ago, and 9,900 in March. The 1,400 decrease from a year ago is attributable in part to decreased traffic from mining and lumbering activities.

SURPLUS LABOR IN MONTANA CONTINUES  
AT POST-WAR RECORD LEVELS IN APRIL

Unemployment continued at post-war record levels through April in Montana, count of active jobseekers at employment services the last of the month reveals. A total of 19,579 work-applicants is reported, 7,500 more than at the same time a year ago and about 11,000 more than the ten year average for April. Seasonal resumption of work had called some thousands of workers back to jobs, but reduced the work-applicant count by only 3,800 from its March figure of 23,394.

## Only Slightly Above National Average

Montana's employment situation closely parallels the national average. Department of labor estimates unemployment at about eight percent, the country over, and places Montana at 9.4 percent. Three months ago Montana was at 14.8 percent and was highest in the nation. Now Michigan is given the top unemployment spot, with 15.4 percent. Maine, Kentucky, West Virginia range around 14 percent, while New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Arkansas and Tennessee are all above 10 percent and California is shown at 8 percent unemployed.

## Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
January	21,533	14,792	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685
March	23,394	14,930	12,663	11,979	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844
April	19,579	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048
May	15,500*	9,032	5,105	5,565	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312
July		6,419	3,807	4,628	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260
September		6,328	2,889	2,781	3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304
November		12,564	6,453	6,968	5,617	5,048	4,135	4,341

\*Estimated

## Metal Mining Is Core of Problem

At the core of Montana's employment problems this spring is metal mining, in which industry falling markets last year produced a receding employment to the extent of around 5,000, a situation which still continues into the current season. Metal mining crews were cut almost in half, processing crews were reduced less drastically in numbers, but are on a shorter work-week. Until price levels furnish at least a break-even chance the slowdown in metal production will continue and the Montana labor market will likely be over-supplied.

## Affects Other Industries

Curtailed employment in mining sets up a chain reaction which affects employment in many other lines of industry. Trade and transportation are the principal targets, and Montana experience is that these two important industries, employment-wise, are employing fewer workers, and are curtailing plans for expanding into wider fields or new ventures.

## Lumber Nearly Up to Normal

Lumber and logging is facing a market not unlike that facing the metals industry, though some improvement is hinted in recent reports on lumber prices and demand. At any rate the timber industry is maintaining an almost normal level of employment and is in position to expand in response to any substantial market upturn. Seasonal resumption of timber operations is a part of the normal employment upsurge in April and May, and apparently is close to normal schedule.

## New Construction Projects Lacking

Construction industry is looked to as the factor which can dip deepest into present pools of unemployed workers and provide them with jobs. Present building and development projects are mostly the continua-

tion of last year's program. Lack of new projects of employment magnitude is pointed out as the new season gets under way. Employment increases are in sight at Noxon, Sidney, Glasgow, Great Falls, Helena and Yellowstone Park, on projects carried over from 1957. Building operations at most Montana cities are furnishing employment after the winter shutdowns. Government installations in a number of localities will provide construction jobs.

## Will Build Montana Economy

Persistently in the picture of possible employment sources, to build Montana economy back to its just level, are such items as a dam in the Big Horn, one in the Kootenai, a similar Beaverhead project, the Paradise dam or an alternate location; and new processing industries to refine some or all of Montana's raw production.

## Quadruple Road Building Crews

Highway construction is high on the list of possible employment recovery measures. April reports indicate highway contractors in April quadrupled their employment, from 228 in March to 986 in April, operating on contracts covering 355 miles of highway and 16 bridges at contract price of \$5.5 million. This is the highest April level recorded for this type of employment.

## Other Increases in Prospect

Further increases in highway construction are in prospect, with new contracts to be awarded month by month. Also there are contracts now in force but not at work covering 142 miles of new highway and bridges at a contract price of \$900,000. Only a few minor projects were completed in the highway system in April, but several of the larger bridge jobs are nearly finished. Maintenance crews in April employed 674, against 718 a year ago.

## Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary May 1

**ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Stevensville**—(390 jobseekers, 113 new; 262 men, 128 women. Employment totals at the smelter remained about the same through April, some transfers to other departments taking up layoffs of carpenters and phosphate workers. Coming vacations will help to furnish temporary jobs to the reserve list. Retail establishments remained on a low employment level. Farm field work and some construction has begun, but demand is light.

**BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup**—(2,285 job-seekers, 584 new; 1,645 men, 640 women): Heavy supply of skilled workers awaiting work opportunity. Construction hiring is slow, and new projects scarce. Increased building of commercial structures and residences to start in June. Small crews engaged in overpass work. Retail trade, service establishments, and the petroleum industry stepped up their hiring rate during late April. Spring planting is at full pace, a week or two earlier than normal.

**BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—**(867 jobseekers, 213 new; 598 men, 269 women). Street paving slowed by wet weather; water reservoir construction crew at full strength; college office building is at finishing stage; extensive store remodeling will be completed by July. A fourteen-mile road improvement project just getting under way; gravel operations expanding on another project. Logging and pulpwood crews are awaiting better weather, a principal sawmill closed for lack of logs. Farm hiring is at spring peak, farm hands and couples scarce.

**BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall**—(2,330 jobseekers, 386 new; 1,814 men, 516 women). April unemployment was triple that of a year ago. Outlook is still clouded by low market demands for copper, zinc, and lead. Trade employment reflects effect of the mining lag, with an absence of the usual spring buildup. Construction prospects are dim for the season, aside from the new county hospital, ground for which has been broken.

**CUT BANK**—(539 jobseekers, 76 new; 413 men, 126 women). Some employment improvement is in sight, with ground broken for new gymnasium at Browning, road job to start early in May and housing project for radar personnel slated for mid-May. Oil field outlook not too promising, with little drilling under way. Agricultural demand rose in April getting spring field work off to an early start.

**DILLOM**—(256 jobseekers, 90 new; 171 men, 85 women). Contractors on a big interstate road job beyond Lima have started operations, with sufficient crew until summer. Hiring in retail stores followed the

## LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

<b>Employment—</b>	<b>April 1958</b>	<b>March 1958</b>	<b>April 1957</b>	<b>Apr. Avg. 1950-1957</b>
Industrial Employment	157,400	151,700	163,000	151,600
New Job Applications	3,862	3,328	3,764	3,027
Job Applicants, End of Month	19,579	23,394	12,066	8,555
	<b>May 2 1958</b>	<b>Apr. 4 1958</b>	<b>May 3 1957</b>	<b>Avg. 1st May Wk. 1950-1957</b>
<b>Insured Unemployment—</b>				
New and Renewal Claims	784	898	408	686
Unemployed Weeks Filed	10,965	16,113	7,020	4,389
Total Unemployment Claims	11,749	17,031	7,428	4,702

usual spring seasonal upswing. Surfacing of four miles of Dillon streets will start in May; private connections with water system being improved in advance of street work. Work at potato cellars has occupied crews of 10 to 20 in April.

**GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—**(559 jobseekers, 165 new; 449 men, 110 women). Resumption of work at airbase later than year ago, waiting more favorable weather. About 130 at work, 150 at same time last year and 300 two years ago. Contracts let in April for 67 additional housing units. Fort Peck additional power plant employs 75, building a grade school has crew of 25, and 10 on an army reserve building. Farm demand active in April, some jobs filled by construction applicants. Supply now adequate, transient flow increasing.

**GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux**—(209 job-seekers, 119 new; 171 men, 38 women). April rise in hiring fell short of customary spring resumption of seasonal work; improvement expected in May. Construction projects are slowly getting under way. Several oil drilling operations shut down, temporarily. Farm hand demand increased in April, but many farmers are striving to accomplish their spring work without hiring.

**GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford**—(2,168 jobseekers, 422 new; 1,531 men, 637 women). Labor supply is triple that of year ago. No new hiring at the smelters though the reserve supply is about all called back with vacation period under way. Construction work is slower getting started than usual, though contracts for about \$4,000,000 of building are let; includes junior high, administration building, water storage tank, underpass, clinic, super market, and motel. Farm hiring absorbed most experienced workers.

**HAMILTON, Stevensville**—(510 jobseekers, 67 new; 407 men, 103 women). Surplus of lumber and logger workers, also most construction skills. Two sawmills are at half-capacity, one shut down, due to weak lumber market. Some improvement looked for in May. Road contracts few in the area. Re-opening of fluorspar mine expected in

early May. Withdrawal of several berry producers from activity reduced demand for workers in that category, other farm labor demand also slack.

**HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem**—(426 job-seekers, 78 new; 284 men, 142 women). Fewer transients are coming into the area than in previous years, but the labor supply is ample. Railroad track crews in less demand, about 120 this year, 300 a year ago. Construction hiring is expected to increase in May, with more settled weather. More farm work is being handled by families and exchange, reducing calls for farm hands.

**HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs**—(1,098 jobseekers, 204 new; 884 men, 214 women). Double the labor supply of previous April, heavy flow of transients and move-in of applicants. Most construction projects got under way in April, city street work, road projects, new bank building, and road projects. The valley irrigation project expanded its crews, with good progress reported. Loggers and lumber workers back at work at Lincoln, those at White Sulphur will resume shortly. Farm demand was up sharply in April.

**KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—**(3,300) jobseekers, 288 new; 2,653 men, 647 women). Registration of school graduates for work has begun. Construction slow through April, more activity anticipated for May, labor supply abundant. No big hiring projects are scheduled. Logging is resuming with drying of the mountain roads and relaxing of load restrictions. Sawmills are getting back into relatively full production as logs become available.

**LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Win-**  
**nett**—(212 jobsseekers, 59 new; 140 men, 72  
 women). Demand for farm hands rose in  
 April, shortages may be expected in May  
 and June. Seasonal recovery in industrial  
 lines of employment has been slow, mostly  
 re-calls, relatively few new hires. Construc-  
 tion waiting for more settled weather.

**LIVINGSTON, Big Timber**—(445 job-seekers, 85 new; 322 men, 123 women). Railroad turnover is light. Extra gangs not yet called, but may be in the field in a few

### NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

[illegible]

## Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary May 1

(Continued from Page Two)

weeks. Construction resumed on two bridges at Gardiner, two near Livingston, is starting in the Yellowstone Park, and a highway job east of Livingston will start in May or June. Agricultural demand growing, both for livestock care and field work. Lumber and logging slightly unsteady, affected by weather and roads, and the price schedule. Service workers in the park being called back to their posts.

**MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry**—(299 jobseekers, 147 new; 230 men, 69 women). Many skilled applicants leaving for work in other areas, a normal migration. At the same time in-migrants fill many of the farm jobs, home applicants preferring employment in industrial lines. Radar project construction to start soon.

**MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior**—(1,814 jobseekers, 321 new; 1,364 men, 450 women). Employment at pulp plant stable at about 80, few replacements. Construction slow in developing after winter lull, two bridges are main jobs, along with highways and streets; building program at low ebb. New shopping center completed, employs about 60. Lumbering is in course of seasonal upswing; a mill at Seeley Lake burned, is to be rebuilt at once. Price and demand slightly better than year ago.

**POLSON**—(497 jobseekers, 78 new; 419 men, 78 women). Plywood mill has resumed operations after intermittent winter work. Bids to be received May 15 on new hospital. Several homes under construction, road jobs getting started. A new planing mill is to be built this summer. Prospects for a cherry crop appear bright.

**SHELBY, Chester, Conrad**—(473 jobseekers, 135 new; 366 men, 107 women). Weather delayed starting of construction hiring, some new demand by mid-May, but no large jobs in view. Hospital wing is nearing completion, some housing expected to develop. Farm hiring improved in April but livestock labor demands not up to normal.

**SIDNEY**. (121 jobseekers, 60 new; 76 men, 45 women). Hiring increase in April, but not to 1957 levels. Three homes are under way, eleven a year ago. Road jobs are slow in opening up. Construction at power plant is steady, but little turnover; carpenter demand was filled in April. A coal measure near Savage is being developed to furnish fuel for the plant when finished; 18 employed. Farm labor demand slow, soil bank has reduced active acreage.

**THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs**—(487 jobseekers, 76 new; 419 men, 68 women). About 600 on Noxon Dam contracts; flow of in-migrant applicants more than ample; high water through June will defer employment on some phases. One sawmill and several logging outfits re-opened in April, with revision of load restrictions.

**WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scooby**—(294 jobseekers, 96 new; 212 men, 82 women). Seasonal hiring through April by construction contractors, oil outfits, and farmers. Highway jobs through Wolf Point and east of Scooby fully staffed; building of a school, store, service station and post office in progress. Oil exploration moderate in extent. Farm labor demand exhausted in supply in April.

## ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Apr. 1958 (2)	Mar. 1958 (3)	Apr. 1957	Mar. '58 to Apr. '58	Apr. '57 to Apr. '58
<b>NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES</b>	157,400	151,700	163,000	5,700	—5,600
<b>Manufacturing</b>	18,500	18,100	19,700	400	—1,200
Durable goods	11,700	11,300	12,600	400	— 900
Lumber and timber products	6,000	5,700	6,200	300	— 200
Primary metals	4,400	4,400	5,100	00	— 700
Other (4)	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	00
Nondurable goods	6,800	6,800	7,100	00	— 300
Food and kindred products	3,000	2,900	3,200	100	— 200
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining	1,200	1,200	1,300	00	— 100
Other (5)	1,000	1,100	1,000	— 100	00
<b>Mining</b>	8,300	8,400	12,300	— 100	— 4,000
Metal mining	4,900	5,000	8,600	— 100	—3,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,600	2,600	2,900	00	— 300
<b>Contract Construction</b>	10,700	8,100	10,700	2,600	00
Contractors, building construction	4,100	2,900	4,100	1,200	00
Contractors, other than building	3,500	2,600	3,100	900	400
Contractors, special trade	3,100	2,600	3,500	500	— 400
<b>Transportation and utilities</b>	19,500	19,200	21,000	300	—1,500
Interstate railroads	10,100	9,900	11,500	200	—1,400
Transportation except railroads	3,800	3,800	3,800	00	00
Utilities including communication	5,600	5,500	5,700	100	— 100
<b>Trade</b>	40,200	39,100	40,800	1,100	— 600
Wholesale trade	9,200	9,000	9,500	200	— 300
Retail trade	31,000	30,100	31,300	900	— 300
General merchandise and apparel	5,400	5,200	5,800	200	— 400
Food stores	4,600	4,400	4,800	200	— 200
Eating and drinking establishments	8,400	7,900	8,100	500	300
Automotive and filling stations	6,300	6,200	6,100	100	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,300	6,500	00	— 200
<b>Finance, insurance and real estate</b>	5,900	5,800	5,900	100	00
<b>Services and miscellaneous</b>	22,100	21,400	21,500	700	600
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,900	2,700	2,800	200	100
Personal services	2,500	2,400	2,400	100	100
Other (6)	16,700	16,300	16,300	400	400
<b>Government</b>	32,200	31,600	31,100	600	1,100
Federal	7,200	7,000	7,700	200	— 500
State and local	25,000	24,600	23,400	400	1,600
<b>Great Falls Area (Cascade County)</b>	19,400	18,700	19,800	700	— 400
Manufacturing	2,600	2,600	3,000	00	— 400
Contract construction	1,600	1,200	1,600	400	00
Transportation and utilities	2,100	2,100	2,400	00	— 300
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,400	6,400	6,300	00	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,200	4,000	4,000	200	200
Government	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	00

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 629 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 985 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

## COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL, 1958 AND APRIL, 1957

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 5-2	
	Apr. 1958		Apr. 1957		Apr. 1958		Apr. 1957		Apr. 1958				Apr. 1957				1958	1957
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	113	33	41	12	390	117	169	40	3	10	13	4	48	8	56	18	279	114
Billings.....	584	207	445	147	2,285	785	1,830	590	429	311	740	290	423	292	715	277	1,358	978
Bozeman.....	213	56	154	47	867	277	511	145	134	84	218	51	124	69	193	54	299	180
Butte.....	386	113	432	188	2,330	792	765	192	54	22	76	20	110	23	133	43	1,338	443
Cut Bank.....	76	33	72	36	539	231	250	105	38	76	114	63	35	61	96	46	273	144
Dillon.....	90	39	38	16	256	82	204	71	29	116	145	76	26	131	157	100	148	98
Glasgow.....	165	52	88	29	559	185	365	112	69	150	219	98	147	100	247	96	296	187
Glendive.....	119	39	97	32	209	80	123	35	74	67	141	57	144	86	230	113	116	54
Great Falls.....	422	133	587	142	2,168	725	741	201	247	257	504	222	401	291	692	290	1,338	519
Hamilton.....	67	23	79	16	510	153	503	136	29	44	73	22	69	100	169	47	302	274
Havre.....	78	11	85	25	426	150	215	82	148	145	293	158	288	161	449	222	342	135
Helena.....	204	68	317	120	1,098	365	563	242	139	64	203	75	122	55	177	70	508	330
Kalispell.....	288	61	326	90	3,300	1,208	2,447	879	160	13	173	58	139	19	158	48	1,952	1,551
Lewistown.....	59	13	60	24	212	61	207	66	24	101	125	62	46	48	94	31	176	126
Livingston.....	85	35	53	25	445	139	302	94	32	34	66	26	34	14	48	20	328	201
Miles City.....	147	44	119	36	299	87	229	83	75	86	161	79	112	123	235	69	229	186
Missoula.....	321	84	355	129	1,814	628	1,343	503	135	35	170	76	110	104	214	66	1,189	962
Polson.....	78	27	68	22	497	196	404	142	93	48	141	55	47	24	71	27	434	392
Shelby.....	135	51	148	58	473	138	160	51	53	166	219	90	67	187	254	79	213	65
Sidney.....	60	21	54	12	121	33	173	42	45	122	167	76	62	126	188	27	107	97
Thomp. Falls.....	76	23	67	12	487	170	351	105	50	4	54	21	69	—	69	27	347	269
Wolf Point.....	96	16	79	22	294	85	211	67	35	77	112	35	47	86	133	47	177	123
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>19,579</b>	<b>6,687</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>4,778</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>11,749</b>	<b>7,428</b>

\*Includes 358 claims of Federal Employees UC Program, 280 same a year ago.

## AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. (1) 1958	Mar. (2) 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. (1) 1958	Mar. (2) 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. (1) 1958	Mar. (2) 1958	Apr. 1957
<b>All Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>\$86.67</b>	<b>\$86.17</b>	<b>\$88.87</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>\$2.26</b>	<b>\$2.25</b>	<b>\$2.21</b>
Durable goods.....	83.12	81.93	89.29	38.3	37.9	41.1	2.17	2.16	2.17
Primary metals.....	90.06	90.26	94.35	39.5	39.5	41.6	2.28	2.28	2.27
Nondurable goods.....	93.79	94.52	88.09	38.4	39.2	38.6	2.44	2.41	2.29
Food and kindred products.....	77.65	80.14	70.33	38.7	40.7	38.4	2.01	1.97	1.83
<b>All Mining.....</b>	<b>98.86</b>	<b>99.09</b>	<b>96.18</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.48</b>
Metal mining.....	92.58	92.38	94.49	38.9	38.9	38.3	2.38	2.38	2.47
<b>Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.).....</b>	<b>95.38</b>	<b>93.69</b>	<b>87.42</b>						
Transportation (except railroads).....	116.69	116.97	107.98						
Utilities and communication.....	84.47	81.76	77.53	39.8	39.3	39.3	2.12	2.08	1.97

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION  
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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